The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,894. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If Paid in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
If not paid in advance, delivered in Town	" 56 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Each additional line	" 0 6
First insertion, each line	" 0 6
Second insertion	" 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contract rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Mendonca Street, Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KELLY—September 12th, at the European General Hospital, of hysentery, John Kelly, late seaman ship *Adelaide*, aged 35 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BARTER—At Dorunda, Chota Nagpore, on the 28th August, the wife of Capt. Barter, Comg. 15th Loodhiana Rifles, of a daughter.

BOWES—At Garden Reach, on the 31st August, the wife of Capt. J. H. Bowes, ship *Countess of Elgin*, of a daughter.

FIELDER—At 6, Soldier Street, Calcutta, on the 1st Sep., the wife of W. H. Fielder, of a daughter.

DENHAM—At Ramkistopore, Howrah, on the 2nd Sept., the wife of Charles H. Denham, C. E., of a son, prematurely, who survived only a few hours.

HANLON—At Coolie Bazaar, on the 30th August, the wife of Geo. Hanlon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE MUMST—COLOMBAT—At the Church of St. Louis, Chandernagore, on the 29th August, Felix de Monet, Esq., of Jeanpore, son of the late V. De Monet, Esq., to Louise, daughter of the late Adolphe Colombat, Esq.

DEATH.

FARRE—At Calcutta, on the 1st Sept., of chronic dysentery, Mr. David R. Farke, Assistant Magistrate of Bijnore.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

LUXMOORE—DOBBIE—At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, on the 1st September, by the Revd. P. Webber, Assist. Corynlus Thomas Patt Luxmoore, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Virginia Caroline Goodrich, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. Staple Dobbie, Commanding H. M. 18th Regt. Royal Irish.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

McGREAL—At Mutra, on the 1st instant, Private James P. McGreal, 7th Dragoon Guards, after a short illness, his loss is deeply felt by all his comrades.

SHEARIN—At Cawnpore, on the 2nd instant, after suffering intensely from a lingering sickness, extending over a period of more than three years, James Shearin, Esq., aged 56, deeply regretted.

RENTON—At Bareilly, on the 30th September, the infant, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Renton.

SANDYS—At Lucknow, on the 2nd of September, Ellen Sophia Parr, the beloved wife of John U. Sandys.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 10th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 25th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer "Pet," [illegible] Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Caicus and proceed from there by Rail.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1946 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

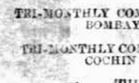
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers and Cargo from the Malabar Coast Ports will be conveyed by the S. S. PENANG, and transhipped at Cochin to the INDIA.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch one of their Steamers from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

Bombay.	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bogue Bunder	1	10	20	6 Cochin Dep.	8	10	25
Mangalore	2	11	21	10 Beypore ...	9	10	26
Vingorla	3	11	21	8 Calicut ...	9	10	26
Goa ... Offshore	3	12	22	4 Tellicherry	10	11	27
Carwar	3	12	22	4 Cannanore	10	11	27
Gheriah	3	12	22	9 Mangalore	11	12	28
Vingorla	4	12	23	1 Carwar	11	12	28
Cannanore	7	14	25	11 Goa ...	13	14	30
Tellicherry	8	14	25	5 Gheriah	13	14	30
Beypore ...	8	15	25	6 Bassadurgerry	14	15	31
Cochin ...	9	15	26	8 Bogue Bunder	14	15	31
				Bombay ... Arr.	14	21	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

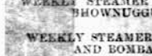
STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.



THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Mangalore ...	Saturday.	6	...	Gogo ...		...	7
Bhownuggur ...	...	...	10	Damaun ...	Tuesday.	10	...
				Bombay Arr.		...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
J. Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, FEVEL, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

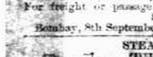
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steamer NADA, on the 14th instant, for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo and Madras. For freight or passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1864. Forbes Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 4 days 6 London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage-tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. G. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parockh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Canova*

Bombay, 5th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Banner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Banner*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned hereby from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1865.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. Co., London, has been transferred to & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. Smith, [illegible] should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 5th September 1864.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm. The business will hereforth be conducted under the name of MESSRS. SCOTT, MCCLELLAND & COMPANY.

SCOTT AND MCCLELLAND,
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—All parties having any claim against, or owing monies to, the estate of the late H. A. W. HUDSON, Railway Contractor, Hoosungabad, are requested to send in the same to Mr. W. SWIRES, Contractor, Sconce, before the 30th instant, or such claims will not be recognised.

Sconce, 1st September 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी अलेक्झांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

धि अलेक्झांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their under-tenants. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet or thereabouts, nearly all of which is covered by valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertized, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS and TWEEDALE,
6, Ely Place, London, E. C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

ERRATUM.—*Schedule of Measurements of the proposed Madras Presidency College, paragraph 2, line 3 of N. B.*

For

"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall above," &c.

Read

"There should be two wings, one containing the Hall *alone*," &c.

J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
A Deputy Secretary to Government P. W. D.

Chepauk, 18th August 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS.—By JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.—Price Rs. 18.

Extract from the Publishers' Advertisement.

"Some apology may be needed for the issue of a mere verbal reprint of a Book, the scarceness and value of which have long called for a new edition.

"But it is only by interesting a much wider circle of readers in the subject than heretofore, that the success of such an edition as the book requires can be expected; and it needs but to be better known in order to be universally read, and to take its place in the very first rank of historical compositions."

Times of India Office.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.).

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in an English family on moderate terms. Address "S. S.," at the Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES EDGE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration.

HAFEN & Co.,
No. 9, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; an massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	.....	£2 10s.
2nd do. do.	.....	" 1 5s.
and Servants	.....	

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	.....	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	.....	50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt. on the Saloons.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

By order of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Government Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77½ acres and 242 square yards, together with the Houses, Out-houses, Buildings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee simple by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September 1864.

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day of sale and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire purchase money has been previously paid, be given on 1st November 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the 12th to 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen and further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir is to be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in the same order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reason for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbagh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Latchmeswar in the immediate neighborhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a dated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains and 99 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete and fit for working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

3rd. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 450 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungelows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 14,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

No. 1618 Act 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th June 1864.

With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 3295A, dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive Tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Dhoon, addressed to him at Saharunpore, up to 4 P. M., of the 1st October 1864.

All Tenders must be made in writing.

Every Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the Tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered Tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquiries up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st of October 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest Tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one Tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such Tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest Tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

Agents must be supplied by their Principals, with sufficient Powers and Attorney.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR:

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED) have taken Offices, *pro tem* at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the Premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited) where the Articles of the Association may be inspected and Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares obtained.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862." 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 89.*—CAPITAL £2,000,000, on 20,000,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—*(With Power to increase).*

FIRST ISSUE 100,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Share will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)

SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.

SIR ERWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank.

ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ft. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.

CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.

WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.

ALEXANDER MCEWEN, Esq.

MEER GOOLAM BABA, Esq., House of Nawab, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)

(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.
The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.
The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.
Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, 33, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.
Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.
To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.
CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.
38, Moorgate Street, London.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation, from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will aid the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of the Capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial *operations*, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental Insurances, particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions [illegible] These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprise, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reserved in the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Company will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation:—

Name of Company.	When Established	Amount paid per share.	Market Value.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	58 8 4	230
Bombay Bank		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India.	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	50 0 0	100
Royal Bank of India	1863.	17 10 0	33 19 0	94
General Credit Company	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society.	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Atlas Fire and Life	1803.	5 10 0	15 10 0	100
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine				
Life and Fire	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ..... shares and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gentlemen,

Usual Signature .....

Name in full .....

Residence .....

Profession or Business .....

LET THE MOTTO BE—ADVANCE BOMBAY.

SUCCESS TO GREAT KING COTTON!!!

सक्सेस टु ग्रेट कींग काटण.

AND NO MORE DULL TEDIOUS EVENINGS!

ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENTS, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM THE GREAT CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL, WITH THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE MILLION!!

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, SURNAMED THE FIRE KING WITH HIS TROUPE OF EMINENT ARTISTES.

FIREWORKS!!! TRULY GRAND BRITISH FIREWORKS!!!

दारूकाम

The very best ever seen in India, and of all Shades, Colors, Varieties, Discoveries, Arts, Devices, and most pleasing, astonishing, and wonderful effects which the mind can imagine, and which enables the Proprietor to challenge competition in India, for 10,000 Rupees.

Public Schools, and the Native Festivals, Durbars, Pujahs, Marriages, Pleasure Parties, Birth-day Rejoicings, and the Nautches &c. of the Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan community of the Bombay Presidency, can be attended at their private residences with most beautiful and pleasing Exhibitions of French and English Fireworks, variegated colored Fires, Aerial Balloon Ascensions, likewise splendid Dissolving Views, and Magic Lantern performances suitable for either the Private Gardens, or the Drawing Rooms of the Native Gentry.

N. B.—Native Gentlemen instructed with a few lessons in the use of Minerals, Oxides, and Nitres, &c. for producing Fires to turn all kinds of various colours, known in the beautiful pleasing art of Pyrotechny.

Arrangements can be entered into for ascending with Mr. Johnson's Gigantic Balloon (Star of India), which is capable of taking up six persons.

N. B.—Shipping and Stores supplied with all kinds of first-class Signal Rock

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED FEMALE is desirous of accompanying a Lady to England; re-ference can be given. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Officers have been removed to No. 68, Girgaum Road, to the vicinity of the "Robert Money Institution." By order, J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a large assortment of Undistilled and Rectified Goods, of English and Foreign Manufacture, will be sold by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, on FRIDAY the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., precisely. For further particulars, see *Government Gazette* dated 7th instant.

K. MILLS, Actg. Dy. Commissioner of Customs.
Sale and Opium (P. D.)

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Celtic*, Captain HATES, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consignees. S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Knight Errant*, FOSTER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain FOSTER will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's slook.

RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the Original Capital of the Bank on and after the 22nd instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Books for entering complaints of nuisances in any part of the Town and Island of Bombay will be kept at the undermentioned places, viz:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Inspector of Nuisances Office, Fort.
" Framjee Cowasjee Tank.
" Duncan Road.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY, Surveyor to the Mun. Comrs.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 12th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. most respectfully beg to remind the public that the sale of the DAPOORIE PROPERTY will be submitted to Public Competition at the Collector's Office, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant. See *Bombay Times*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Poona Observer* of the 13th instant.

The Property is now on view daily from and after 5 o'clock P. M., and to be viewed by Card on application to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Bombay, or Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Poona.

NOTICE.—The undersigned concluded an arrangement, whereby he took over the Interest of the late Mr. JAMES DUFF GRANT in the Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, and agreed to represent that Firm during the absence in Europe of Mr. BEST.

All communications connected with the business of the abovenamed Firm sent to the undersigned will be attended to.

FORREST I. BROWN.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th September 1864.

WITH reference to the above announcement, we beg to certify that we were cognizant of the arrangement entered to between the late Mr. J. D. GRANT and Mr. F. I. BROWN, and hereby approve of and confirm the same.

MICHAEL R. SCOTT,
A. MORRISON,
Executors of the late James Duff Grant.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 25 Plots of Ground on the east of the Old Race-ground will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on building leases for terms of 999 years.

Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, situate on the Crescent Road near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row. Frontages 40 feet, depth 107 feet each, containing 742 square yards.

Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Rampart Row. Frontages varying from 40 to 90 feet, and depths varying from 140 to 150 feet, average area of each 639 yards.

Lots 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, near the Bombay Cricket Club ground, with western aspect overlooking the open ground of the Esplanade. These lots are exceedingly eligible as sites for private residences. Frontages 60 feet, depth 150 feet each, containing 1,000 square yards.

Lots 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in Hornby Row. Frontages 40 feet, depths 145 feet, containing 630 square yards each.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large upper Store-room near the entrance gate to the Engineering Institution Rooms in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft forms of agreement for lease, and conditions of sale, may be seen at the office of the Rampart Removal Committee, or the Government Conpcrage on the Esplanade, Bombay, until the day of sale.

By order,
J. JEJEEBHOY,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Rampart Removal Committee's Office, Esplanade, 12th Sept. 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for bill letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Friday 16th ..... 2h. 9m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ..... 11h. 46m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Twilight ends.	Moon's Declination.
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 10.13. A.M.	h. m. 5 58	h. m. 6 7	h. m. 8 40	h. m. 9 3	h. m. 6 28	
Wed.	14	Holy Cross	5 59	6 5	9 33	9 55		
Thur.	15	Mars rises at 10. 21. P. M.	5 59	6 4	10 18	10 41		
Fri.	16	Moon sets at 11. 23. A. M.	5 59	6 3	11 1	11 23		
Sat.	17	Ember-D. B. and M.	5 59	5 59	11 18			
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 59	5 58	0 2	0 33		
Mon.	19	Neptune rises at 6. 3 P. M.	5 59	5 58	0 51	1 11		

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 5TH SEPT. TO THE 11TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 4 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer Volts No 1. Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 5	29.781	29.670	78.7	86.0	79.7	80.4	None.	0.61
" 6	29.785	29.663	76.7	86.0	76.0	81.0	"	0.21
" 7	29.797	29.675	77.0	87.0	76.0	81.0	"	0.14
" 8	29.794	29.704	77.4	86.8	78.5	79.0	"	0.04
" 9	29.815	29.710	78.2	87.0	76.8	81.0	None	0.00
" 10	29.788	29.726	78.2	86.6	76.5	79.0	"	0.16
" 11			Sunday.					0.05

Sept. 5.—Densely clouded; very slight rain; a very beautiful Rainbow about 7 A. M.
" 6.—Nearly overcast; light rain at times.
" 7.—Ditto ditto.
" 8.—Partially clouded; light rain about 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.
" 9.—Partially clouded with rain and nimbi.
" 10.—Partially clouded; light showers of rain in the morning.

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorized to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 3	KURRACHEE	Sept. 6
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 3
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 6	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 5	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 6
BANGALORE	Sept. 4	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 7	MERCUTTA	Sept. 6
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 3
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 30
COMBAY	Aug. 27	POONA	Sept. 12
DELHI	Sept. 2	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 17

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

A FEW days ago we were informed by a Bengal contemporary that Sir John Lawrence has initiated measures for the reduction of the European force in this country. The papers relating to the question have not yet been published, but it said that Sir Hugh Rose and another of the members of Council were strongly opposed to the scheme. In the absence of official statements and facts it is of course impossible for us to discuss the question in all its bearings, but the subject is one of such great importance that we cannot pass it over without a few general remarks. If ill advised measures are carried out hastily the results will be most serious, affecting our tenure of the country and the lives and fortunes of all Europeans in it. Sir John Lawrence is not the man to adopt an opinion without due consideration on trivial grounds; but, where such great interests are at stake, the question cannot be too much ventilated before any decisive steps are taken.

If the number of European troops serving in this country is diminished, considerable advantages will undoubtedly accrue both to India and to England. The finances of the former country will be relieved of a heavy burden which, in spite of the chronic surplus, is felt severely. Every year a very large sum of money, instead of being expended in, what political economists consider the most unproductive commodity possible, the army, can be devoted to much required public works, that have the advantage of being at the same time remunerative. The amount that the maintenance of ten thousand soldiers annually costs the State could serve to open up many a mile of fertile country, at present isolated and almost useless to the other districts because there are no means of transporting its produce. To England the gain would be still greater, though in a different way. With our small army the large force that has to be kept up in India is a serious evil, and a source of considerable weakness. The other day, when there seemed to be a likelihood of war in behalf of Denmark, it was calculated that not more than forty thousand men could be sent into the field, a number little greater than that of a French or Austrian division. This number, too, will be soon diminished, as the men who enlisted during the Crimean war will during the next two years become entitled to their discharge. As the chances are that but few of these men will re-enlist, the military authorities at home would gladly hail the proposition of a reduction of the force in India as a means of tiding over the difficulty. The eagerness with which they would catch at such an opportunity would be in proportion to the alarm felt on the subject of the time-expired men, and how great that is any one who reads over the Circulars lately issued by the Horse Guards will easily perceive. Besides all this, the new arrangements made regarding the transport of troops to this country will furnish a strong argument to the favourer of the scheme we are considering. What is the use, it will be urged, of keeping up such a costly army, when reinforcements can be sent on from home in a month by the Overland route?

That these arguments carry with them considerable weight we fully admit; but after all the safety of India is the point of paramount importance, and the question to be considered is, will that safety be endangered by the course proposed? On this point the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in India join issue. As regards the purely military side of the question we should think the opinion of the latter of greater force than that of any civilian, though we are informed that Sir Hugh Rose's minute has been answered and "hacked" by Sir John Lawrence. In the absence of details, we should suppose that the point at issue between the two authorities is—who are the possible enemies to be provided against? Here, *ceteris paribus*, we should think Sir John Lawrence was the best judge, but we cannot help feeling a suspicion that the Viceroy's opinions differ from those of plain Sir John Lawrence. As we remarked not long ago, every Governor General as yet has come out determined to inaugurate a peace policy, and at the present time the temptation must be almost irresistible to practically demonstrate that such is to be the policy to be pursued by diminishing the strength of the army and devoting the surplus thus obtained to public improvements. If this temptation were yielded to in the least, there would naturally arise a bias towards a particular course and a tendency to undertake all obstacles in the way of its prosecution. As regards the general contentment of the country, on which much stress has been laid, we have already expressed our opinions too recently to recapitulate them. The volcano may be quiescent at present, but those who believe it has burned itself out may be awakened from their dream of security any day by an eruption. For aught we can know the present calm may be but the prelude of a storm, as calms nearly always have been in this country. If a smaller European force than we have at present would be sufficient for all possible contingencies, then we can afford to reduce it; but it should be recollected that all possible contingencies would include another mutiny, a war with Hycerabad and 15 thousands of savage Arabs and Rohillas, an invasion from our North West Frontier, not to speak of a French army thrown on our coast from Cochin. There is not much probability perhaps of any of these events happening now, but they are possible, and therefore to be provided against. The reduction of the army would tend to increase the probability of some of the contingencies we have referred to, for a report would spread through the length and breadth of the country that the whole European force had been withdrawn. This may seem absurd to those accustomed to the educated natives of the Presidency towns, but those who were in the Mofussil during the mutinies know how a company is amplified into a regiment and a regiment into a division by native rumours. It is true that in case of a rising we could easily get out troops by the Overland route, but the policy inculcated in the old proverb "Prevention is better than cure" seems to us the most advisable.

But there is another point to be considered in connection with the measure proposed by Sir John Lawrence. In the event of England being engaged in a European war, the first step the authorities would take would be to send for troops from India. Remonstrances would be all in vain. First one Regiment and then another would be sent for. Surely so many men can be spared, it would be asked, and then the Ministry would practically exemplify the old rhetorical artifice:—

Uno pereunte, caudemque pilos et cruribus,
Pars tibi vello, et dentes mittam, dicet, ultima manus.

That such a procedure is certain under the supposed circumstances, any one who knows the English character and has studied the details of the connection between India and England for the last fifteen years or so will, we take it, readily admit. If this premiss is granted the conclusion is irresistible, that we ought to keep a sufficient force in India to meet the demands that will assuredly be made from home in case of emergency, and at the same time to keep the country under control and crush out insurrection. The mere fact of England being engaged in a war would kindle the hopes of all the disaffected here, whose name is legion, and, if a further reduction of an already diminished European force were to take place under such circumstances, the consequences would be most serious. Sir John Lawrence's proposed measure may be carried out with advantage some years hence perhaps, but at present we cannot but think it decidedly premature.

THE *Times of India* has conceived a desire to be governed by a despot before it dies, as frantic as that of the hysterical young gentleman in *Maud* who loses at once his love and his wits, and then invokes the aid of a Hercules to save himself and his country from the ruin which to his disordered imagination seems to be impending over all things. It is characteristic of weak men to grow impatient of constitutional forms which impose restraints on the power of Kings, Governors, or Commissioners to tyranize over the people; and we know it to be no uncommon thing in England for the worshippers of Napoleonic ideas to laugh to scorn the necessarily slow and cautious movements of representative assemblies, imperial and local, and to point to the splendid results of strong Government on the other side of the Channel to prove how much better all public works are managed in France than in their own country. There can of course be no doubt that a central administration, invested with absolute power over the rights, liberties, and properties of the people, must as a rule do its work more vigorously and effectively than the corporate bodies which in a land of self-government are compelled to hold sacred the vested interests and privileges of private citizens. Such an administration may be established in France without producing all the evil consequences which would inevitably attend it in a country in which the people were ignorant, timid, and defenceless against their oppressors. The boldest Prefect of the Seine dares not push his authority beyond certain limits, knowing full well that the Frenchman, however careless of constitutions, will never submit to the brutal tyranny which controls the patient and helpless Russian. The *Times of India* does not yet venture to suggest that all India should be divided into districts governed by irresponsible officers with unlimited powers; but it makes a beginning by recommending the appointment of a Chief Commissioner in Bombay (a city of more than 800,000 inhabitants), who shall rule the city by no other law than of his own mere will and pleasure, and shall remain in office till, like Sulla, he himself becomes weary of his dictatorship. We must confess that, should the comparatively liberal plan of the Government of Bombay, expounded in the new Municipal Bill, be adopted, we should feel great misgivings as to the results of the experiment of making one man supreme in the city over all the Municipal departments, Financial, Sanitary, and Engineering, with no other check on the misuse of his powers than that which could hardly ever be applied,—a motion of censure carried at a special meeting by the votes of at least two-thirds of the Justices. But this plan by no means satisfies the despotic tastes of the *Times of India*. Our contemporary is more official than the Government officials themselves. He entreats the Legislative Council to reject the clause which provides that, in the most improbable event of a vote of censure being carried by the required majority, Government "shall be compelled" to remove the Commissioner. No, no; he says. Do not leave the work incomplete. Strip the Bench of every vestige of power. Make the Commissioner the Municipal Tyrant of Bombay, able not only to give orders but himself punish without delay whoever dares to disobey his orders; and maintain him in office in spite of all the appeals and protests of the taxpayers. Of course, the Legislative Council will treat this insane prayer with the contempt that it deserves. No man pretending to statesmanship on this side of India will place the population of Bombay at the mercy of an irresponsible Commissioner. There might be something to say for the proposal to make the powers of the Commissioner greater, if he were subjected to the authority of the Justices, who, as representatives of the ratepayers, would be certain to hear any complaints of oppression, and to whom should be entrusted the means of redressing such complaints. But what man is there who could resist the temptation which absolute power would present to him to let terrorism take the place of industry, and to cleanse Bombay by making his name a name of fear to the whole native population of the city? Cleanliness is a virtue to be cultivated; but, if it cannot be attained in Bombay except through the instrumentality of a Commissioner who would change the loyalty of the citizens to the British Government into discontent and detestation, we must even be content to let them remain in their dirt. We believe this disagreeable alternative need not be submitted to; and that the Bench of Justices, with a subordinate Commissioner, could administer the affairs of the city very well and carry out all necessary sanitary reforms, if Government would but resolve to place confidence in our capacity for self-government.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

THE social history of armies, like that of nations, passes through many phases and is affected by similar causes. Years may glide on without a court-martial of sufficient interest to attract attention, a period may succeed when general orders week teem with the records of trials and the remarks of the military authorities, and the eyes of the public are attracted to the army. In nobody so much as among soldiers and their officers does peace work so much mischief through its invariable attendant, idleness; and in no place is that mischief so patent, as in the stations on the Himalayas, which nature seems to have made for those just sick enough to fancy themselve invalids. Hence the occurrence of scandal and the existence of good cause for it, most of all at periods when the excitement of such campaigns as those of the rebellion has passed away, and most of all at all seasons of the year when Simla sparkles with uniforms and the frigid etiquette of the more public stations has been thrown to the handicoad. And if Simla is so attractive as to allure the head of the army from those duties in the Council at the presidency for which he is so highly and specially paid, and from those stations where, while cholera is thinning our troops, one word from the highest military authority would save valuable lives, then must we expect that the Hills will become the fashion still more. Where the head of the army is there will its undecided officers be. Fourteen years ago Sir Charles Napier found it necessary to review the order of Field Marshal William Beatinck which limits the number of officers who may leave their regiments for the Hills, and to remind all, that while they had every luxury that can diminish the discomfort of a hot climate, their English troops had the same constitution, but none of the same comforts and far more discomforts, never got leave on urgent private affairs. The influence of the first personage in society on its condition has been nowhere more remarkably shown than in England. The great domestic virtues and high character of George III. during his long reign served to check all that open manifestation of immorality in high places which had been so prevalent since the restoration. When the Prince Regent became George IV. it again burst forth for a time, and hard drinking, deep gambling, and gross licentiousness became the marks of gentlemanly and patrician birth, which Captain Gronow so well describes in his reminiscences. But all this evil hid its head on the accession of Her Majesty, and the expression of public opinion regarding some late instances of past life in the Household Cavalry shows that even were another George IV. to reign in England, we all would be driven into a corner by public opinion. And nowhere more than in India are perfect blamelessness of conduct and the positive exercise of virtue noted. The experience of our officers in Affghanistan, in the Punjaub, in Burmah and in every newly conquered province, shows what the natives think of continence in all things. The sorrow which filled through India at Lord Elgin's death proves how Anglo-Indian society, no loss than English, is affected by the examples of its leaders. This is even more true of the army into which officers enter as boys fresh from school, with their characteristics unformed, and with the natural respect for the teachings of their superiors fastened by military discipline. What the commanding officer is that the subalterns will generally be, what the Commander-in-Chief of the day is that every undecided senior officer will be. And no military authority on earth has, from the very character of his daily life such an influence on an army, as the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. He is at once the fountain of substantial promotion, and the centre of social attraction. Beyond the Presidency cities public opinion has little influence. In the holes year and a half of Sir Charles Napier's command, that General cashiered or dismissed six Queen's and fifteen Company's officers. There was one case. Major Bartleman, who at that time commanded the 44th Native Infantry, was declared guilty of having, at Barrackpore, used the almost paternal authority, with which he had been entrusted by the father of a married lady, to endeavour to seduce her affections. The court, after pronouncing him guilty of disgraceful conduct, and sentencing him to be cashiered, recommended him to mercy on the ground, among others, of the "highly peculiar nature of this investigation." Sir Charles Napier's remarks are well worthy of study. He declared that he left the members of the Court to their own reflections on such a proceeding as "endeavouring to throw upon the Commander-in-Chief the odium of refusing that, which its own sentence renders it impossible for him to grant, without insulting the officers of the Bengal Army in general, and those of the 44th in particular." Few years after, throughout the whole weak administration of Sir William Gomm, the effect of this and other orders continued. But while, by the examples and by such orders Sir Hugh Rose will, I doubt not, uphold the honour and extend the fame of the Indian army, I would warn him against an opposite evil into which anxiety for the reputation of his officers or his own may lead him. The simplest rules of justice and social right must not be sacrificed in the effort to discover offenders and convict the accused. The procedure of military courts is informal enough already, without adding to it the curse of a disgraceful espionage as was the case in Colonel Priestley's conduct. It is still a question how far private soldiers whom they enlist cease to be men. But for an officer not to be a gentleman, which involves something more than being a man, is to be unfit to hold his commission. Off duty in his club, at his mess-table, in his quarters, the articles of war recognise the officer as retaining all the rights of a private gentleman. His privacy must be as much respected as the civilians. I would commend to his study the farewell address of Sir Charles Napier to the Indian army, in which that General after castigating the views of officers, who drink, gamble, get into debt, and follow licentiousness, as they would lay siege to a fort, said, "I have not sought for this information from officers."

Nearly four years ago Captain J. B. G. Griffin, of the 3rd Madras Europeans, was tried by court-martial in Allahabad on the charge of having, with the intent to defraud Mr. Robert Carr, then a wine merchant, now a builder of that place, written to him a letter in a feigned hand, and bearing the fictitious signature of "J. Brickatt," for the purchase of Light Wines, which he declared to be a mixture of brandy and beer. Captain Griffin was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. His defence was that he was called on by a person bearing that name, who asked the road to the sick officers' quarters, which were near at hand. Seeing him faint, Captain Griffin invited him to rest in his house, and his guest's right arm being disabled wrote a note to Mr. Carr at his request asking for the beer &c. Meanwhile Erskine left and the liquor supplied was sent on to the quarters. When Captain Griffin joined his regiment at Jubbulpore, Carr applied to him for payment because no such person as Captain Erskine was known to be in or to have passed through Allahabad. Captain Griffin paid the bill. This happened in August 1859, and nearly a year after he was accused of this offence. He declares himself to have been the victim of a conspiracy on the part of some tradesmen at Allahabad, who were indebted to him, especially Mr. Palmer and Mr. O'Callaghan, of the firm of Palmer & Co., who were indebted to him. The late Dr. Baist, with that chivalrous feeling which always distinguished him, at once took up the cause of Captain Griffin, when he had satisfied himself of its soundness, and appeared as his advocate at the court-martial, as it was proved that the accused had already a large supply of the articles ordered. He was induced to throw himself into the case from the utter improbability of an officer of twenty-three years' service ruining his prospects and his family by so petty and purposeless a fraud. But so outrageous did Dr. Baist consider the charge to be, that he thought it would prejudice his client's case to produce evidence for the defence, and so the sentence was passed that he be cashiered. Captain Griffin has now procured evidence which he believes to be of such a nature, as, if it had been produced at his trial, would have led to his honourable acquittal. He has been informed by the Madras authorities that, in the event of its proving satisfactory, he will be entitled to substantial justice. The matter is at present before Sir Hugh Rose, by whose predecessor Lord Clyde the sentence was approved. There certainly seems to be a *prima facie* case for further inquiry.

The War Office *Gazettes* of the 19th and 26th of last month contain a long list of promotions, especially in the Artillery. General Chesney, C.B., gets the vacancy caused by Sir R. Gardener's death of Colonel Commandant, was in the year 1835 employed on the Euphrates exploring expedition, trying to open a communication with India through Arabia. He sailed early in 1835 with a detachment of Artillery, another of Sappers, a proportion of seamen, and thirteen military and naval officers, who whose assistance he accomplished the extraordinary achievement of transporting two iron-steam vessels across Syria, and floating them in a perfect state on the Upper Euphrates, not far from Aleppo. In the early part of the navigation thus commenced, a fearful hurricane carried the smaller vessel and twenty of her men to the bottom, the General and eight others being saved by swimming. With the remaining vessel, however, he not only completed the surveys of the rivers Euphrates, Tigris, and Kareen, but continued them as are until it was transferred to the East India Company. King William IV. warmly approved of the intrepidity manifested in General Chesney in continuing the survey after the loss of one-half of his force, and the brevet rank of Major was given him by the King which was followed by that of Lieutenant Colonel by the Queen. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hon'ble D. M. Fraser, son of Lord Lovat gets his Lieutenant Colonelcy. He served in the Crimea and during the mutiny with the D Troop Royal Horse Artillery. It was riding after Captain Fraser in Oudh, to give some orders, that Lord Clyde had the nasty fall from his horse, which some say was the cause of his death. By the retirement from the service of Major R. S. Warburton, of the Buffs, Captain G. O. Wemyss purchases his Majority, and Lieutenant Peachey and Ensign Weild get a higher grade, Captain H. S. Bates, lately promoted to an unattached company in the 65th, is brought into the corps in room of Captain H. G. E. Somerset, appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners. Major Armstrong, of the 16th, exchanges with Major Ross of the 35th Royal Sussex. The 22nd lose Major Thursby who goes on half-pay, Captain Tyacke purchasing his Majority. The 25th Borderers too lose Major Price, who had lately exchanged into the corps from the 35th. Captain A. C. Smith purchasing him out. The 43rd Light Infantry have their late casualties in New Zealand filled up by the promotion of the officers named in a former letter, the ensigns being brought into the corps from other regiments.

In a letter I received by the last mail from home, my correspondent mentions that it was proposed to have all manner of fantastic colours for the facings of the three new Hussar Regiments, the 19th, 20th, and 21st, mauve, magenta, &c., but this has been rejected, and buff, red, green, and blue are the only colours that will be allowed, a combination of these shades being considered to present too many regiments being precisely similar. Another new head dress for the infantry is also on the eve of being brought out. It is to suit both dress and undress, a handsome brass ornament being used when it is worn on dress parades. The French Kepi is to a great extent taken as the model of this cap, and I think we may assume with great safety that it cannot be more unsightly than the present head dress under which Her Majesty's infantry are doomed to exhibit themselves. The Duke of Cambridge is going on a visit to Lord Dalhousie, better known as Lord Peanmure, though too rich, gouty, and indisposed for work to join a Government, still takes great interest in all matters of military administration. When in London he constantly gives advice and counsel to the less experienced officials who now preside at the War Office, and in the main his views of military matters are sound and enlightened. Lord Panmure was formerly in the 79th Cameron Highlanders for one years, and his experience as Secretary for War, after the Duke of Newcastle's break down, renders him an excellent adviser for his Royal Highness to have near him during his stay in Scotland. The following story is told of the Duke and is going the round of the Clubs. He was lately travelling on the Great Western Railway and formed one of four gentlemen of divided compartments. They chatted pleasantly, until one of the gentlemen said, "It is very cold to-day, will you permit me to smoke a cigar?" The two gentlemen replied readily in the affirmative; but the fourth did not say anything. The querist then lit his cigar, when the fourth gentleman said, "If you do not put your cigar out I will give you in charge to the policeman." He repeated this. The smoker said: "Don't give me in charge as I am on particular business. Here is my card, and I will answer the law in any shape." The card bore the words, "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge." The gentleman permitted the Duke to smoke without further let or hindrance. I hear great grumbling in some corps who move in the relief. The 38th N. I. who last year went from Lucknow to Chittagong a long march leave again to move up country to Nagode. The only movements of Madras corps I know of yet, are that Captain Martin's battery of Artillery at Kamptee moves to Cannanore, and the 4th Regiment N. I. to Secunderabad. The above battery has been at Kamptee upwards of six years.

THE *Englishman* hears that, for the future, all Civil servants to whom leave may be granted to visit Europe, will have, on arrival, to forward to the Secretary of State the Government letter granting them leave and a certificate showing the date of the sailing of the vessel in which they embarked for Europe.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We are glad to learn that some improvements in the condition of our prisons, which has been, for some time past, the subject of Newspaper comment, both in this country and at home, are shortly to be effected by Government. Copies of the Report of the Indian Prison Committee, appointed by Sir John Lawrence in April last, containing various suggestions for improvements regarding the heath, diet, labour, and recreation of the prisoners, have been transmitted by the Government of India to all the subordinate Governments, with a view to introduce the changes and improvements therein proposed in the local jails. According to these suggestions the salaries of the Civil Surgeons in medical charge, and of the jail officers, are to be increased."

THE same:—"The promotions and alterations of rank ordered to be made, consequent upon the Secretary of State's 'final measure' for the redress of the grievances of the officers of the Indian Army brought before Parliament, are now all ready and in the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency. The promotions to the actual rank of Lieutenant Colonel, consequent on the removal of the *italic* officers, extend, we believe, down to, and include, *brevet* Lieutenant Colonel F. Wroughton, C. B., late 6th European Regiment. We believe that these promotions and alterations of rank, with the concomitant arrangements as regards the officers of the Royal Army serving in this Presidency, by which their relative rank will be equalised, 'locally,' with that of the Indian Officers, will appear immediately."

THE *Englishman* is informed that the Governor General has expressed his extreme dissatisfaction with the Meer of Kotah for rebuilding a strong fort after it had been dismantled, and has stated that the Government of India would be perfectly justified in confiscating his Jaghcers without further enquiry, as a punishment for his disobedience. "The Meer of Kotah," he stated, "is not to be treated as a native prince of the old school, but as a subject of the Government of India on his ancestors for good service during the Goorkha war. There are reasons both in favour of the confiscation and against it, besides the disobedience now adverted to. It appears that the fort was repaired by the grandfather of the present Meer, who was a very old man, and died at the age of 80. His successor, the present Meer, is very young, and the misconduct may be the fault of others, for the old man was in his dotage, and the young one had no experience. So much was in their favour, but again, the family gave no assistance in the mutinies of 1857, and the Chief, it is well known, sympathised with the king of Delhi. The fort was searched then, and preparations of a warlike nature were found concealed therein. Mr. Forsyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa at that time, found outside the fort two guns buried. The Chief was fined and his fort ordered to be dismantled. These orders were neglected, a portion of the fort was allowed to remain by the permission of the Commissioner, and the orders were still further relaxed by Mr. Melville who succeeded Mr. Forsyth. Moreover, no care was taken to see any of the orders carried out, and the inevitable result followed. The Chief's people taking advantage of it, rebuilt the fort in such a manner as to render it strong and formidable, a discovery which was made by Deputy Commissioner Captain Tighe. The place has now been razed to the ground, and it was proposed to confiscate the Jagheers, or at any rate one-half of them. Mr. Melville is of opinion that the Meer had been harshly dealt with in 1857, but we learn that the Governor General sees the matter in a very different light, and does not coincide with him. He can remember the difficulties and dangers of the time, and cannot sympathise with the weak drivellers of the present day who, like the *Competition-Walla*, venture to criticise the acts of the giants of those days with their small humanitarian and pseudo-benevolent theories. The Governor General does not hesitate to tell Mr. Melville that, in the days of 1857, when the British were struggling for their very lives, careful and deliberate enquiry was impracticable, and that he was bound to help us and did not, that he was bound to take part with the British and did not; that on the contrary, he showed his intention unmistakably of taking the side against us. At that time hesitation was enmity, and for our own safety and existence it was necessary to punish these Chiefs who were our feudatories even if they only hung back. The Meer of Kotah did quite sufficient to justify all that was done to him. The Governor General, as a matter of policy, considering surrounding circumstances, is willing at that time to take a lenient view of the case. He will forgive the past and allow the Chief to retain his Jagheers, warning him that there is no such leniency for him again. The fort must be levelled, and the ground on which it stood must be confiscated. The Chief cannot be permitted to reside on this Jagheer, and his interference with it must be limited to the collection of the assessed revenue. Neither will he be allowed to retain arms except in terms of the Arms Act. The Governor General, we understand, has moreover remarked on the scrindars and ryots of the hill villages of Morree being allowed to retain so many arms if it were done to enable them to kill wild beasts so far well, but the number should be limited to the actual wants of the people for that purpose and each village should be held responsible for the arms the people retain.

"The Governor-General also, we understand, has informed Mr. Melville that he is much dissatisfied with his conduct throughout the Kotah business."

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH AUGUST.

WHEN my last letter was despatched this lively city was beginning to wear the appearance of a nasty spot in the desert. All the world who had the wherewithal to purchase a railway ticket and pay an hotel bill, or who had friends on the sea side, were leaving the capital in search of the cool shade of the forest or ocean breezes. I set off with the crowd, and as there were races at Boulogne wended my way thither. I found that English colony more English than ever, and wondered why it was not governed by Mr. Cardwell. A large Casino has been lately built on the Strand and within its walls may be found all sorts of amusements; there are French and English billiard tables, a snug corner for whist, where that solemn rite, as Dickens has named it, is silently performed for stakes not too extravagant. An old Major who saw much service in India, and who has frequented the town for many a long year, still plays there with all the vivacity of youth and the precision of long experience. Hovering round the tables with a sort of family instinct may be seen the last of the Crockfords, who finds it impossible to keep away from the "tapis vert." The old Major has a queer tale to tell of his experience with the ancient establishment which flourished in London in the time of our fathers. He was as bold a player as any, and he carried for a time as many gamblers do, good luck last there came a change of fortune and in a night an almost princely fortune was swept away. The old Major beat a retreat in time and fell back on the French coast. He holds bad cards but his play is almost perfection; it is brilliant, rapid, and uncomplaining. In the day time there are concerts which attract idle crowds, and when night comes on the music gets feverish and quick and the solemn tones of the fine old masters are replaced by the more lively dancers and the giddy waltz. Fresh from Paris where the women are far more elegant and well dressed than beautiful, and where more Englishwomen one means are a disgrace to their country, I was much struck with the beauty which I found blooming on the shores of the Channel. Three times a week the immense ball room is lighted up and our fair country women appear to the greatest advantage. I was sorry to leave the place where so much beauty still lingers. The night before last I whirled round in my last galop, and though the room was crowded with youthful beauties which would have been remarked in any ball room, yet by almost common consent the palm was awarded to a lady who was the wife of a Major General, who has two sons, Captains in the service, who had two daughters at her side, and who still seems in the freshness of youth, a very Ninon of preservation. Her figure is still what an Empress might envy, her rich folds of hair were gracefully massed round her brow, her dress could not be surpassed here, her eyes were still killing, and whenever she moved the people stood up respectfully to see her go by. You will no doubt grieve to learn that these scenes were troubled by a class of our countrymen which is beginning really to infest the Continent. Our police have acquired a good deal of renown abroad, and perhaps this renown has been well earned. It would almost seem so by the crowds of pick-pockets which the British Consul discharges. Wherever our country people flock in search of pleasure or gain they are accompanied by these light fingered gentry, and indeed the appellation, "pick-pocket," has now passed into the Gallic tongue. We are considered as extremely clever in filching our neighbour's goods, and it certainly is a fact that robbery is in the ascendant here, and that members of the London swell mob are from time to time sent before the Courts here and condemned to the galleys. At times they get away with what they irreverently call the "swag," as in the case of a rich silversmith who was lately plundered in a most ingenious and brazen fashion. At Boulogne on the night of the race ball some gallant officers who incautiously carried their full purses without coat pockets were lightened of several pounds, and it is hardly necessary to say that this was a style of handicapping to which they sorely objected.

For the races there were inducements enough held out but the engagements were few: some eight horses putting in an appearance for four events. The road down to the Course was gay with all descriptions of conveyances from the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Donau* from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Aphes* from Calcutta anchored.

COCONADA, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Orwell* from Madras anchored.

KURRACHEE, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

We understand that the Hon'ble M. H. Scott proceeds to Europe by the first mail steamer in October.

There will be a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

The H. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *John Bright*, Captain Betham, which will leave for China this day at 3 P. M. carries on board 767½ chests of Malwa opium.

The next sale of building land on the Esplanade will take place on the 22nd instant, in one of the Storemasters' Godowns in the Dockyard, when twenty plots of land for building sites will be put up.

The Civil and Military Examination Committee assembled in the Town Hall yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. for the examination of candidates for passing in the vernacular languages.

We are glad to hear that the importation of grain from Calcutta still continues, which is materially bringing down the price of this commodity; grass, however, still continues at a very exorbitant figure, there being no competition in that article from without.

We perceive that the offices of the Municipal Commissioners have been removed from Hornby row to Dadar Tales, doubtless with the view of enabling the Commissioners the better personally to attend to the cleaning of the native town.

We hear that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the third Judge of the Small Cause Court, has prepared a very lengthy explanation in reference to the recent affair that took place between him and Mr. Crawford, the solicitor, in the Court House. We shall await the reply of Government with some interest; as we had made up our minds to his removal from the Bench, which he disgraces by his monkey tricks, long ago.

In consequence of the indisposition of His Excellency the Governor, the business at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council lasted for an hour only; and the Council was then adjourned to meet on Saturday next. It is evident that his Excellency is fatigued with the whole farce, and will, probably, close the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, Civil Lines, Poona, with the Race week.

The weather yesterday at times was very squally and seems to indicate an early setting in of the Elephanta storms at the close of the monsoon. We are still 20 inches short of our average, monsoon, fall of rain, according to the pluviometrical registers kept in the Fort and at Byculla. The Observatory register is nowhere being perfectly uniform[ity] from any other rain point of view.

The Public Works Congress.—The Public Works Conference terminated on Thursday last, and the Collector and other officers will soon leave Poona to join their respective appointments. What works of public utility our Government intend to prosecute is known only to themselves. We learn that even the representatives of the press were barred from attending the meetings of the Conference. And this under Sir Bartle Frere's enlightened government.

We understand that a private meeting of the friends of Mr. J. P. Hornsby, late Assistant Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, was held the other evening, at the residence of the Rev Dr. Fraser, at Dadoon, when a purse and a suitable address was presented to him. There were several ladies and European and native gentlemen present on the occasion. Mr. Hornsby leaves for England by the next mail.

Three sepoys belonging to the 4th Rifles N. I. are charged with assaulting two other natives, one of whom received a slight cut on his arm inflicted by a sword with which one of the accused was armed at the time. The affair arose, it is said, through a quarrel about a woman who was in the keeping of the accused in the Chaukis. The case is under investig[ation] by Mr. Locke at the Port Police Office. It is surely highly improper to allow native troops to go about armed.

The Byrame Mutton Company.—The Mahomedan butchers have entered into some arrangements with the Parsee Mutton Company who appear to have been open[ed] a shop in opposition to the native butchers. The latter refusing to sell their meat to the Parsees, and it is to be hoped that the Mahomedan butchers will in future behave themselves better towards their customers than they were wont to do before. The charge of conspiracy, which was brought against them by this Company, has also been summarily settled. The simple question now is:—"Who bribed highest?"

A Vagrant European.—A vagrant European, apparently a seaman, by name John Cowen, was yesterday fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of rupees twenty-five, for having assaulted a policeman named Ismailkhan Oomerkhan. It appeared that while the policeman was passing along the Duncan Road on his way home, he observed Cowen and a woman struggling with another sepoy, who was attempting to arrest him. He went to the assistance of his comrade, when defendant struck him a violent blow on his nose with his fist, the effect of which was that the policeman felt the shock and fell down. Cowen had a stone in his hand with which he struck the policeman. Mr. Thomas Mills, Barodecan Constable, came to the rescue and secured the prisoner.

The Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Mahanuddy*, Captain Jenkins, has made a very successful first-trip on the opening of the season to Surat and back again. She left Bombay Harbour for Surat on the evening of Tuesday last, at 6 o'clock, and hove to off Surat Bar at 1-15 P. M. on Wednesday the 7th instant, where she had to wait for the tide to take her up the river. This was an excellent passage considering that the *Mahanuddy* was out of trim and her screw not sufficiently immersed. Her return passage was even more successful, for she crossed the Surat Bar at 10 15 A. M. on Friday morning, and anchored in Bombay Harbour at 8 A. M. on Saturday, thus doing 165 miles in 17 hours.

Punishments.—We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, announcing that Professor Johnson, surnamed the "Fire King," and his *troupe* of eminent *artistes* are to the fore in the midst of us, soliciting the patronage of the entire community. The Professor promises us great things and judging from the testimonials in his possession, we have no doubt that he will deserve the best support the public can give him. Amongst other wonders, it is announced that arrangements can be made for ascending with a Balloon "Star of India," which is capable of taking up six persons. This will be a good opportunity for our "rising" capitalists to reach the highest goal of their ambition.

A Kurrachee paper states that they hear from Hyderabad, Deccan, that the Nizams, from the time of Nizam Ali Khan, or perhaps antecedent to it, have provided themselves with a regiment of women to serve in the department of the zenana. "It is an improvement upon the system of eunuchs, but *idem in contumæ*, it has been resolved into an absurdity by their being made to wear red military jackets over their *saree*, and to carry a musket. These guards consist principally of the lower castes, the Dhers and Chamars. The Nizam accidentally heard a spy of his guard, a Hindoo, probably a Brahmin, siding one of these women for impregnating too near his sanctified person. The Nizam *tongue*-ed with the man and ordered that the low caste woman should either turn Mussulmans, or be dismissed; they both all accepted the former alternative."

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON THE SURVEY OF LANDS BILL.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B.

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it Please Your Excellency.—We are proprietors of villages in Salsette, and our object in at the first your Excellency in Council is that the provision of the Bill entitled "to provide for the survey, demarcation and subsequent management of lands held under Government, in the districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and for the registration of the rights and interests of the occupants of the same," now before your Excellency's Council, may be extended to the villages held by private individuals like ourselves, and which have been surveyed and classified under the supervision of Government Survey Officers, in order that those villages may be put on the same footing in every respect as Government villages.

We beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that, in getting our villages surveyed and classified through Government, we were led to believe that we would enjoy the same advantages as the Government villages, and if we are now deprived of these advantages by the Act, we shall be put, not only to great inconvenience, but have to contend with difficulties which we did not anticipate.

Wishing to assure your Excellency in Council that we do not wish to exercise the powers conferred by the Bill on Government Officers. We shall be content if the Collector of the District is permitted to exercise them in our villages in the same manner as he is empowered to exercise them in Government villages under the several Sections of the abovementioned Bill, allowing us to perform, as hitherto, the functions of the local Native Revenue Officers mentioned in Sections 21 and 40 of that Bill.

Commending our prayer to your Excellency's kind and favorable consideration.—We have the honour to be, &c.,

SORABJEE JEHANGEER ARDASEER.
KOLIJUSEE JEHANGEER ARDASEER.
DA. JEHANGEER ARDASEER.

Proprietors of the villages of Lyser, Eucer, Mangtana, and Phady, in Salsette.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Suicide.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last before R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner, at Parell, on view of the body of a Mussulman, about forty years of age, named Chand. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased was missed by his father-in-law on Friday night, and on the following morning a mallee informed him that the body of a man was floating on the surface of a well in the neighbourhood, and upon assistance being obtained, the body was pulled out of the water, when a quantity of stones (weighing about twenty pounds) were discovered tied round his waist. The unfortunate man, it was said, had been suffering from fever for the past few days. The following verdict was recorded:—"The deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a well, but in what state of mind he was in at the time there is no evidence before the Jury."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*12th September.*

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Assault by a Seaman.—Andrew Hodge, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Knight Errant*, was charged with assaulting Mr. John Sowden, the chief officer of that vessel, yesterday morning, by striking him on the face with his fist. The charge having been proved against the prisoner, His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for ten weeks, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

The Old Complaint.—George Errington and eight other seamen, part of the crew of the *Knight Errant*, were placed at the bar and charged with refusal of duty.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that yesterday morning the prisoners were ordered by the mate to turn to, when they refused duty and demanded their discharge.

His Worship advised the prisoners to return to their duty; but as they all persisted in refusing duty they were each sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*12th Sept.*

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Refusing Duty.—Andrew Swan, seaman on board the British ship *Calcutta*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Mr. Cummins, master of the ship, it appeared that the prisoner left the ship at various times and refused to do his duty. On the 8th instant he refused to do his duty on pretence of suffering from diarrhœa. On the following day, Dr. Powis examined him, and he was declared by him fit for his duty. On the 10th instant witness requested the prisoner to do his work, but he refused.

Dr. Powis proved that the prisoner was quite fit to do his duty.

The prisoner urged in defence that he was unfit to work.

The Captain requested His Worship to discharge the prisoner. His Worship discharged him accordingly and ordered him to be sent on board.

Furious Driving.—A hack buggy driver, by name Esoo Rama, was placed at the bar, charged with driving his buggy along the Mahim Road, in a manner so rash and negligent, as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring one Mr. Gilmore.

John Stewart stated,—I am a carpenter and builder employed on the Baroda Railway. Last evening (11th instant) about seven and eight o'clock, I was on the Mahim Road on horseback with Mr. Gilmore, riding towards Mahim. I saw the defendant driving a buggy towards us. Another man was driving another buggy. They were racing up the road. They were making their horses go at a furious rate. As they passed us, I saw the defendant whipping his horse. Defendant was making his horse gallop, trying to pass the other buggy. I made my horse go close to the side of the road, and Mr. Gilmore did the same. Defendant's buggy struck Mr. Gilmore's leg, and capsized both him and the horse into the ditch. I called to the defendant and the other man to stop but they paid no attention to me. Mr. Gilmore's horse was as close to the side of the road as he could get when the buggy struck him. I could not exactly say whether the defendant or the man in the buggy had the reins in his hands. Defendant was driving so as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

His Worship adjourned the case for the evidence of Mr. Gilmore, who is suffering with the injury he received to his leg, until the 25th instant.

Suspected of Theft.—Bandoo Pascoal and Hoolla-jee Boolia, were respectively placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. Constable Knight, the former charged with having in his possession one hundred and thirty-six pieces of wood of the value of forty-five rupees, and the latter with having in his possession eighty pieces, of the value of thirty rupees, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. On the charge being established against the prisoners, His Worship sentenced them to pay a fine of fifty rupees each, in default to be imprisoned for two months, in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPEAL SIDE.

Wednesday, 7th September 1864.

[Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tucker, and Mr. Justice Warden.]

Ardaseer Dhunjeebhai vs. *The Collector of Surat.*

A COLLECTOR COMMITTING SPOLIATION.

This was a regular appeal from a decision passed by Mr. R. H. Pinhey in the above case. The facts appear from the following

JUDGMENT.

The plaint sets forth that Girdhur Govun and his son Hargovun Girdhur mortgaged to plaintiff Ardaseer and his brother in A. D. 1832 eight and half (8½) beegas of land at Sigunpoor in the Choraase Purgunna of the Surat District, that a suit being brought on this mortgage bond No. 874 of 1860, a decree was given in plaintiff's favour by Azum Dowlutroy Sumputroy, Moonsiff of Surat, that plaintiff sought to execute this decree against the land mortgaged by Girdhur Govun and Hargovun Girdhur but was prevented from doing so by the Collector of Surat, on whose representation that the land was service land. The Moonsiff on 21st May 1862, raised the attachment placed on it by plaintiff, that the land is not service land but inam land against which plaintiff's decree may be executed, and that, therefore, this action in the Civil Courts against the Collector to compel him to refrain from preventing plaintiff executing his said decree against the said land.

This case was set down for settlement of issues on the 1st July but was postponed in consequence of the Government pleader being absent on leave.

The defendant, the Collector of Surat, declines to tender any written statement under Section 120 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Government pleader being examined under Sections 125 and 139 of the Code of Civil Procedure, states that neither Girdhur Govun nor his son Hargovun had any land in the village of Sigunpoor, that the whole 8½ beegas of land against which plaintiff seeks to execute his decree are Government land and are assigned for services performed to the Patel of the village for the time being; that, therefore, this action is barred by Section 13 of Act XI. of 1843, that when Girdhur Govan was Patel he held the land until he became blind, when the land passed with the Pateleship to his son Hargovun, that Hargovun held the land as Patel up to the time of his death last year, that Hargovun was succeeded in the Pateleship by Bhavun Shunker, who now holds the office, and with the office enjoys the proceeds of the land which plaintiff desires to sell in execution of his decree, and that although the land is called inam it is in fact service inam, and is so entered in the village accounts.

The only question at issue in this case is:—

Is the land against which plaintiff seeks to enforce his decree the private property of his judgment debtors Girdhur Govun and Hargovun Girdhur, or is Government service land assigned by the Collector for the maintenance of the officiating Patel of the village of Sigunpoor?

The above issue is read over to the parties and the further hearing of the suit postponed to Friday the 21st day of August, under Section 145 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It is admitted on both sides that the land mentioned in the plaint is inam. It is notorious that besides many other divisions and subdivisions and descriptions of inam in the Bombay Presidency, at least, may be divided into two classes, viz. service inams and inams to the enjoyment of which no service is attached. If this point instead of being notorious were a matter of doubt it is sufficiently established by plaintiff's own witnesses in this case. On the motion of plaintiff the one defendant has filed 40 books and accounts. In every one of these in which the land in dispute is entered in any other head than the simple one of inam, it is described as service inam, and in the very oldest of the 40 it is entered as inam, in the occupation of the then Patel Girdhur Govun. It is proved by the same 40 books and accounts, and by the Mussoolar, plaintiff's witness No. 21, that the land has been held successively by four Patels up to the present time. There is not an atom of proof that the land was the private property of the plaintiff's judgment debtors, the former Patels Girdhur Govun and Hargovun Girdhur, a technical objection might be taken *in limine* to plaintiff's claim, inasmuch as he has not filed either the original deed, or a copy of it, under which the land was first assigned to him by the former occupants Girdhur Govun and Hargovun Girdhur. But leaving that objection on one side there is no objection to the claim which it is impossible to leave unconsidered. Plaintiff asserts that the mortgagers held this land under a sunnud, but this sunnud is not produced. It does not appear ever to have been given over to plaintiff when he took the land in mortgage. The very existence of this sunnud is not proved. If it ever existed it is not proved to have ceased to exist, or to be at this date not producable: all that plaintiff has done is to challenge the defendant, the Collector, to produce a copy of the original sunnud from his records. The Collector in the first place denies the existence of such a sunnud as plaintiff refers to; secondly, he denies his liability to produce a copy of such a sunnud, for long as plaintiff fails to prove that the original is not forthcoming; thirdly, he denies that he ever had a duly authenticated copy of any sunnud regarding the inam lands of Sigunpoor; fourthly, he contends that the only copy of any such sunnud that he ever had was an unauthenticated copy which has been destroyed as useless. Considering all these circumstances and facts and the provisions of Section 13 of Act XI. of 1843, I consider that plaintiff's claim fails. It is scarcely necessary to notice the arguments based on the deposition of the witnesses Pestonjee Pankerjee and Dadabhoy Nowrojee as they are so easily disposed of. Pestonjee Pankerjee was called to show that he had bought three-fourths of a bega of inam land from Sigunpoor, but it does not appear whether this land was service land or not, and even if it were service land it is shown by the title-deeds which he produces that the transfer of the land was made out of Court and without the Collector having either to sanction or to refuse sanction to the arrangement. In fact it is not shown that the Collector is aware of the transfer. The other witness Bahabhoy Nowrojee was called to prove that he had 23 beegas of inam land at the village of Oomra, for which he does no service. If this be the case, the only inference to be based thereon is, that the inam so enjoyed is not service inam.

I throw out the claim with costs.

This day, Mr. Anstey appeared on behalf of the appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal, Government Vakeel, on behalf of the Collector.

Mr. Anstey in opening the case stated to the Court, that according to his instructions, the appellant had brought an attachment against the property in dispute; and on the day when the sale was to have taken place the judgment debtor resorted to a curious trick. He came and tendered the sum which formed the judgment and which the judgment creditor was found to receive and to stay the sale. The money, however, which he brought contained an enormous amount of small coin, to count which required much time; the day was lost; then, a disagreement ensued; and finally, the money was taken away. One day of sale having thus been lost, there could not be another sale, without the requisite forms had been gone through: meantime, the Collector of Surat intervened and got the attachment removed, and hence the present action. The latter caused counsel then called the Court's attention to the destruction of the sunnud, which the appellant relied upon and had applied to the Mamlutdar to forward to the Collector. The doctrine of English law, said the learned counsel, applies here with terrible strength. *Contra Spoliatorem omnia præsumuntur.* The case of "Le Louis," 2 Dodson's Reports, was here referred to by the learned counsel. The exhibits upon which the Judge had found for the Collector were next commented upon, and it was shown to the Court that they were incomplete and untrustworthy.

Mr. Dhirajlal addressed the Court, representing that the exhibits which had been filed even at the instance of the plaintiff himself showed clearly that his judgment debtor had no right to the land except by virtue of his Pateleship, in other words, that it was a service inam. [Arnould, C.J.—We should like to hear you first on the subject of the non-production of the documents.] The notice to produce requires the production, among other things, of a petition to the Mamlutdar; his report thereon, and the copy of the sunnud which accompanied it: but the Collector had the right of refusing to produce official correspondence. [Tucker, J. —A Mamlutdar's Report was no correspondence. Besides, I understand the Mamlutdar to have said there was no report.] There is a conflict between the Mamlutdar and the Muzmoodar, the one says there was not, while the other says there was, a report. [Warden, J. —What have you to say about the destruction of the sunnud?] It was merely a copy, and as such, secondary evidence, and, consequently, the plaintiff could not compel its production without first accounting for the original, which he did not do. Besides, it was not destroyed after receipt of the notice to produce: it had been previously destroyed: the Collector had a right to destroy it, if he considered it useless; and he was not to preserve evidence in anticipation of being called upon to produce it by the adversary.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—This is a peculiar case. A suit is commenced; the Collector has notice of it; a document is required by the plaintiff; he applies to the Mamlutdar to make a search for it; a search is made; the document is found; it is sent to the Collector: and he destroys it. If this is not spoliation, I do not know what is.

Mr. Dhirajlal.—There was no notice to produce.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—If a public officer had acted in this way in England, he would have received a lesson which he would never have forgotten till his dying day. A defendant in a suit actually destroying a document knowing that it was required by the opposite side! Everything is presumed against him, and the plea is disgraceful. From the Judge's statement this is as clear a case as possible of spoliation.

The final order of the Court was to remand the case. 1st, to examine the gentleman who was then officiating as Collector of Surat, [Mr. Ravenscroft it is believed] as to the time and circumstances at and under which the document in question was destroyed, in order to ascertain whether it purported to be the sunnud required by the appellant; and 2ndly, to verify the extracts of the appellant; and if they be wrong, to correct them or to supply correct extracts.—Case remanded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NARAKHAL *versus* THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Mr. Sowerby's letter of the 9th August assists my argument in so far as he repudiates all responsibility in not providing the Madras Railway with a portage office, a responsibility, by the way, which I believe was never shouldered on him. Now to quote his construction of the difference in opinion which has arisen on the choice of a suitable harbour. "It is a question," he says, "of making a commodious harbour at the least expense for the Madras Railway as it is, and not as it might have been, had the line been originated at Cochin." I beg Mr. Sowerby's pardon, the question is this more feasible one of terminating the Madras line where a safe and commodious harbour already exists, and such a harbour exists at Narakhal, and the expense of utilizing their line should in fairness be borne by the Madras Railway Company.

Human enterprise may certainly convert Beypoor into a commodious harbour; the human enterprise [illegible] the Engineer that ever existed will [illegible] shipping during the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon.

V. W.

TH VIEGAS PATENT SLIP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent "Fair Play," which appeared in your issue of the 9th instant, I would, with your permission, beg to submit the following remarks and facts in reply.

"Fair Play," from what motives he writes and perverts facts in the cause of another, I know not; and from my knowledge of the case, granting that "Fair Play" believes that what he has stated is true; it is very evident he has not fully informed himself of the facts and merits of the case, and therefore he has adopted a most audacious misnomer when he subscribes himself "Fair Play."

He begins his letter with a pitiful slur in asserting that Mr. Buchanan came to Bombay for the Company as a shipwright:—this is a most wilful perversion of truth. Mr. Buchanan came here to take the management of the working departments of the establishment, and has ably shown he is the right man in the right place. He has handled the tools with, and taken rank amongst, the eminent engineers and shipbuilders of his day, such as Napier of Glasgow, Denny of Dumbarton, Simmons of London, and Henderson of Renfrew, Scott Russell formerly of Greenock, now of London, Quiggins of Liverpool, and others.

It is a well known fact, that when Mr. Buchanan arrived here and assumed charge of the Viegas Patent Slip, the works were found to be most woefully behind, considering the time which had been spent in them, and so much mismanaged and faulty, that he was under the necessity of submitting to the Directors plans, showing the Slip could be made more efficient and more speedily completed. These plans were adopted by the Board of Directors in their entirety, and orders were issued to have them carried out; while Mr. Duggan, who was then in charge of the engine, was directed to assist the contractors and drive the engine for him some months, while Mr. T. Nunn got on with the fitting of the engines &c. in the shop.

You will, therefore, perceive, that the friends who "Fair Play" lauds so much in his fulsome letter, only played second and third parts respectively, and who had they left it to themselves, would have produced a Slip—such a Slip as would have made the shareholders wonder where their cash had *slipped* to. And I would recommend "Fair Play" to pause before he again meddles with a *slippery* question and makes himself hideous in print.

I would also wish to hint to "Fair Play," that I think he has shown considerable want of taste in thus dragging a private Company before the public without their own consent, and introducing the names of certain parties in such a manner as must have made them blush for shame, unless they are egotists of the first water.

I can also assure "Fair Play" that I know Mr. Buchanan is one who has no desire to see his name in print in connection with any subject whatever, as he is too well known as a first-class practical engineer and shipbuilder to need such encomiums from any one.

In conclusion, I would just remark, that the patent Slip under notice, as a novelty here is so far a success; and those who have been engaged in the work have done no more than their necessity in bringing it to its present state—incomplete as it is. They were paid for what they did, and nothing seems more fallacious or absurd to me than publicly eulogising men of medium power for the accomplishment of a work they were bound to do and for which they were paid in full. It is also rendered the more ridiculous when the parties thus eulogised have no right or title to such praise.

Had this work been done in England, it would have been completed in six months and been scarcely taken notice of by any one except the shareholders, who have the only right to do so.

Bombay, 10th Sept.

VERITAS.

BENGAL.

It is said that the Commander-in-Chief contemplates placing two detachments of Native Infantry in some place in Bengal where they will be available for service in the districts of Chumparun, Sarun, Tirhoot, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rajshye, Maldah, Pubna, Bograh and Mymensing in cases of emergency.—*Englishman, September 3.*

The following intelligence of the good fortune of M. Lombard has been conveyed to us, highly gratifying to the friends of the French Consul General of Calcutta as well as agreeable to himself, and on which we can congratulate him. "The Emperor of the French invited Monsieur J. Tombard, Consul General of France, in Calcutta, to a formal breakfast at Vichy shortly after his arrival from the Indies. Nothing could exceed the attention with which M. Lombard was received, he was placed on the right hand of the Emperor at breakfast and complimented on his valuable services in the Indies. Further, the Emperor promoted him on the spot from the rank of Chevalier [a title of Officer of the Legion of Honor as a recognition of the perfect impartiality and disinterestedness with which he had always conducted his arduous duties in Calcutta?"—*Id.*

Our readers perhaps may remember that last year an application was made to the British Government in the North Pacific was forwarded by Government to the British Museum in London, with a brief statement of the circumstances attending the phenomenon. This did not satisfy the trustees of the Museum, and they requested Sir Charles Wood to call for further particulars from India. This has been done, and Sir Charles has, moreover, begged of the Local Authorities, to assist as far as possible, in maintaining the character of the Collection of Aerolites at the British Museum, as the most perfect collection in the world, and securing for the Museum as far as may be practicable any Aerolites of importance that might be obtainable in Her Majesty's dominions in India.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 3.

ROBSON THE COMEDIAN.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

There died but a few days ago a wonderful little man, who belonged distinctly to the class of original natures—a little man whose art, conventionally speaking, was very humble—who every night had to paint his face and make a crowd laugh or cry as he listed. A strange career was that of Frederick Robson. As we read of his early struggles we think of two other historians who rose to greater eminence from as humble commencement. We think of a slender Jewish maiden who was wont to sing, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, in Paris cafes; who had as much genius when she thus amused the idlers of the boulevards as when she was famous throughout Europe. We remember how long and trying was her probation, but how at last, when she got her chance, Rachel sent a strange thrill through every heart, as she declaimed the burning terrible, unholy passion of Phedre, or, with the tricolor flag wrapped around her, sang like an inspired prophetess the stormy melody of the "Marseillaise." We recall a wayward little fellow, who got his living as a stroller in country barns, or, at the best, played Harlequin at provincial theatres; who at length made his appearance on a London stage; whose figure was diminutive, whose voice was hoarse and husky, but in whose eyes there was a wild fire, in whose gestures there was genius; and we remember how a great critic said that to see Edmund Kean was like "reading Shakspeare by flashes of lightning."

It was not the lot of Robson, as it was of Rachel and of Kean, to impersonify the loftier emotions—to declaim the polished Alexandrines of Racine, or the magnificent blank verse, infinite in its richness and variety, of Shakspeare. Much humbler were the parts that he had to play; but he had a fiery genius which lit up even the lowest subjects. Out of materials trivial and unworthy he could elaborate characters that startled you by their weird, wild force. In his apparently reckless drollery there was an undercurrent of passion whose strength and rapidity were amazing. You saw capering about the stage, absurdly clad, now mouthing tumid bombast, now chanting some street song, a strange figure—one of the quaintest of buffoons. Nothing more? Of a sudden, the actor would be in earnest, the eyes that had been winking with a knowing vulgarity all at once looked you full in the face, mastered you at a glance; there was a passionate cry, a taunting shout, or a wail of utter heart-rending misery in the voice which broke, just been trolling a Cockney ditty; and then, ere your tears, so strangely surprised from you, were dry, the mime was again prancing or strutting, all the earnestness gone out of him, a mountebank, but one of bewildering and fantastic freaks, of swift and perplexing changes. What was this new phenomenon? Had the man mistaken his vocation? You could fancy for a moment, as you watched him, that from those lips there would come with a new force the terrible curse of Lear, or the miserable pleading of the broken king with his cruel daughters. Presto, and all was changed—he was again a "low comedian." Wonderful were these transitions of his. He was emphatically and singularly a nineteenth-century actor. He would have been out of place in any age which less strikingly than our own mingled a sense of the ludicrous even with its earnestness. The men of our time hate the demonstrative; they shrink from anything that looks forced and exaggerated; they jest even whilst at their work—aye, and at the very moment when they are most conscious of their strength. Burlesque, perhaps the lowest form of dramatic art ever yet known, was felt to have a peculiar meaning when interpreted by this actor. It was a grotesque, half-cynical commentary upon our own more serious moods—a protest, too, against solemn pretension and false sentiment. Old kings kept their jesters—often some crippled wretch, who was allowed a freedom of expression denied to ministers and courtiers. Robson, it is scarcely too much, to say, was the privileged zany of his Majesty the London Public.

Still there was more in him than this. His acting, it is true, lacked delicacy of gradation; he delighted in broad, sudden contrasts, and neglected the nicer shadings and the subtler harmonies of his art; but low portions of his day could play, when the part called for it, with more striking pathos. There was at times a strange yearning tenderness in his voice and look—a rough, natural dignity in his homely utterances of sorrow. Few men ever called forth louder shouts of laughter; but not many were able to draw more tears. Tears and laughter, indeed, spring from sources within us that are strangely near each other; and the little comedian, whether in theory he knew this or not, was himself a living proof of its truth. It is for this exceptional power that he deserves remembrance, and a somewhat more earnest commemoration than a few lines in a theatrical obituary. There are actors left upon the stage who can be quite as diverting, and there are others as well skilled in the pathetic branches of their calling; but it was by a combination of qualities rarely met with in his profession that he became for a time the favourite of the town. He stood alone. We are far indeed from saying that he was the finest actor of his day, but he was, beyond a doubt, the most original, daring, and peculiar. Of his personal character this is hardly the time and place to speak. We have to judge him as he stood, facing the footlights; our concern with him, as critics and observers, goes no further. And yet, in justice to the memory of a man who has died so prematurely, it should be recorded that all who knew him in private spoke of him as kindly, honest, and warm-hearted. Faults and errors, of course, he had. There were temptations to which he yielded, as many other men have done with far less excuse. But his nature was a good one. The town will long miss him; the place that he has left vacant was one that only he himself could have filled. It was not the highest, but at least it was his own. As, when the play is over, when the curtain has fallen, when the theatre is empty and dark, playgoers, walking homeward, delight to recall the emotions of the night; so, now that the chequered and often-troubled drama of his life is over, the admirers of Frederick Robson may well be excused if, passing for awhile amidst more serious employments, they speak with no little tenderness sympathy, with no little honesty of regret, of one who in his lifetime often gave them so keen a pleasure, and sometimes awoke a deeper and profounder feeling in their hearts.

THE VICTORY OF THE GUNS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

So many inaccuracies having been published respecting the experiments against the target lately fired at Shoeburyness, which was intended to represent a section of the side of the best of the foreign wooden ships sheathed with armour, and we ourselves having—from the difficulties thrown in our way by the recent regulations of sentries over the guns and the target—not given so correct an account as we could have wished, have thought it best to recapitulate the results of the various rounds fired.

In doing so, we must remark that it is only just to those who, like ourselves, go an expensive journey in order to place the results before their readers, as we do before our naval and military readers—scattered round the globe—to mention the alterations made in the programme, which, to our amusement as well as surprise, were not even communicated to the few naval captains present, though they were in uniform. We should say, before proceeding further, that the target, although industriously reported as being modelled after a section of La Gloire, was in reality a section of the La Flandre class, which is stronger and altogether more formidable than the original type of French iron-clad vessels.

The target was composed of four layers of plates, the two upper being of 4½ inches thickness, and the two lower of plates 5½-10th inches thickness. These plates were bolted on by iron screws of 1½ inches diameter, with a course thread at their points to hold fast in the wood. The screws in the upper plates were 19 inches long, and placed at intervals of 10½ inches from centre to centre, and the screws in the lower plates were 21 inches long, and 14 inches apart from centre to centre. Immediately behind the plates was placed 10 inches of teak, laid horizontal, and behind that 9½ inches of oak placed vertically, inside which was an oak planking of six inches thickness, making a total of 27 inches of wood behind the iron plates. This structure was strengthened on the upper part by a shelf-piece 20 inches deep, and 4½ inches thick, supported by thick wooden knees 14 inches wide, held by rather slight knee-irons, insufficiently bolted. These knees were five in number, and had about 2 feet 10 inches space between them. The lower part of the structure was supported by the waterway and deck laid of the proper thickness, the whole mass being securely fastened in front of Mr. Scott Russell's target. [illegible] we were driven into the usual enclosure, and heard the bang of the 68-pounder, which was fired with 16 lb. of powder and a cast-iron short shot of 66 lb. Rushing up we found that the shot had crumbled up, like most of the wretched iron of which these balls are made, laying bare a small portion of the wood, and making an indent of five inches. It struck at the corner of a plate.

No. 2 round was fired from the 110-pounder breech loader, with 12 lb. of powder and a cast-iron projectile of 110 lb., and made an indent of 1·7 inches.

No. 3 round was from the 68-pounder, with a steel ball, and made an indentation of 5·7 inches, laying bare the wood.

No. 4 round was from the 110-pounder, with steel projectile, which penetrated about 5 inches and stuck.

No. 5 round was from the 12½-ton shunt-rifled gun of 9·22 inches bore, and was fired with 30 lb. of powder and a steel shot of about 225 lb. weight. This went clean through the target, penetrating the shelf-piece, and cutting some of the supports. It was stopped by the Scott Russell target, which it indented and cracked.

No. 6 round was from the same gun. One of Captain Palliser's chilled hollow shots, weighing 258 lb., was fired with 44 lb. of powder, and went through the target, tearing off one of the knees and hurling it a dozen or more feet behind. This shot broke up into a great number of pieces.

No. 7 round was from the 10½-inch 12-ton gun, which also shunt-rifled; but in this case a steel ball weighing 168 lb. was fired with 50 lb. of powder, going through the target, with plenty of force to spare.

It will be remembered that a precisely similar shot and charge failed to pierce the Lord Warden, though it gave a fearful shake, and paved the way to the ultimate destruction of the target.

No. 8 round was with a steel ball from the 68-pounder, which made an indent of 3·9 inches in the lower plate.

No. 9 round was a steel projectile from the 110-pounder breech-loader; it made an indent of 2·8 inches.

No. 10 round was from the 10½ inch gun, which again fired a steel round ball of 168 lb. with only 22½ lb. of powder. This, to the surprise of those few who knew the fact of the low charge, went clean through.

This round gives us the very valuable information that the easily-handled and quickly-loaded round ball of 168 lb. can smash through an armour-clad just as effectually as the weighty 300 lb. rifle projectile which is fired from the same gun.

This fact is especially valuable at the present time, as it shows the advantage that is gained by having a gun rifled so as to fire the round ball at close quarters. It will be remembered by our readers that the big guns of the American monitors could do nothing against forts in consequence of the slowness of their fire—their fire was in fact completely subdued by the more rapid discharges of the lighter guns used by the sorts. By keeping therefore to the lighter round ball, rapidity of fire will be ensured, while the heavier, and more difficult to load, rifle projectiles can be used for a first broadside or when there is plenty of time to load, and for bombardment. The round ball is, as the *Times* lately stated, for a naval broadside gun, above all things necessary.

No 11 round was from the 9·22-inch gun, with 30 lb. of powder, and a 225 lb. steel shot, and went through, like the previous 5th round from the same gun.

No. 12 round was from the 10½-inch gun, and this time a 301 lb. shot was fired with 35 lb. of powder. This shot proved to be of cast iron instead of steel, and broke up, after deeply indenting the plate and seriously shaking the target.

No. 13 round was from the 9·22-inch gun, which 30 lb. of powder and a 220 lb. steel shot which went through the target.

No. 14 round from the 10½ inch gun, with 35 lb. of powder and a steel shot of 301 lb., also passed through.

No. 15 round was from the 9·22-inch gun, with 30 lb. of powder. This time a steel shell containing 11 lb. of powder was used. The shell burst in the centre of the middle lower plate, which it split, thrusting out the deck below, which was also split as well as all the woodwork.

This round completed the shattering of the target behind, and in front some of the plates were just hanging, others pushed out of their place, and the whole a wreck.

Captain Palliser now had two rounds from the 9·22-inch gun, which sent his chilled projectiles through one of the upper plates, with a 30 lb. charge each round.

This concluded the firing, and showed that 12-ton guns were much beyond the power required to smash up a wooden iron-clad at 200 yards range.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Economist, August 13.)

There is a slight lull in the money market—that is to say, the rate of interest is not so high, and money is not so scarce as some people expected. Since the Bank abstained from augmenting the rate, there has been an undeniable increase of monetary ease. Some persons with money have been heard to inquire after long-dated bills, and that is one of the best symptoms in the money market. But, notwithstanding these encouraging circumstances, to which we give the fullest weight, we think there are more cogent considerations which prove that there is no reason for expecting greater ease in the money market, and some reason for anticipating greater stringency.

To speak plainly, it is a grave question whether the Bank ought not to have raised the rate of discount on Thursday last, or before. Their situation is not good. We hold that, in ordinary time, they ought to have in cash between a half and a third of their liabilities in the banking department, and that if the proportion fall even close to one-third, the

" Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The Inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adapted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Mistfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	1/9	2s.	10d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.		2s.	10d. "
" 3 do.		2s.	09d. "
" 2 do.		2s.	09d. "
" 1 do.		2s.	09d. "
" On demand		2s.	09d. "
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.		1s. 11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yatteroo.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 10,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

" Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " " 6 " " 5 "
" " " 4 " " 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on sight at advertised rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities. Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Shares or Debentures out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Drafts or Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 29th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FERRIDAY CROSWELL, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
On demand		2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows, viz.:—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANK-ING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realized for account.

On interest or dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE BOMBAY.—

Incorporated by Notarial Decree of 17th and 8th March 1848 and Royal Decree of 30th July 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 12,000,000 (£480,000) RESERVE FUND—Francs 11,000,000 (£440,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Rougemont*, Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF [illegible]; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

No. 14, RAMPART ROW.

Credits and Letters of Credit and purchases or [illegible] on all the principal [illegible] on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, [illegible]ssary and Melbourne.

[illegible] per rupee.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Current Deposits [illegible] than Rs. 50,000.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRAWIL, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and Remittals under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 5 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Established in 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (no under £50) at		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
3 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
2 do.		2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		2s.	0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one year, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts on Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLE, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
RUBEN M. NURSEY, Esq.
GHULABHOY TUDDEMSEY, Esq.
SEEJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, but when interest shall not be charged will be received by the Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement in the local papers.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 per cent. per annum.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 do.	at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 do.	at	2s.	0¾d. "
2 do.	at	2s.	0¾d. "
1 do.	at	2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand	at	2s.	0¾d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received on payment of the usual charges, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the list of Exchange drawn on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—36, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Karrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 "	2s.	0¾d. "
"	On demand	2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	on Demand	2s.	0¾d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits ... 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits at	3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
"	6 "	4 "
"	12 "	5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. C. YOUNG, Manager.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

[illegible]INSULA, LONDON, AND [illegible] BANK (LIMITED).

[illegible] અને આબના બેંક

[illegible]ડન બેંક ઘાટના

[illegible]ડ.)

[illegible] AND FIX of [illegible] SHARES.

[illegible] Catholi- Rs. as.
[illegible]...price 3 6 per bottle.
[illegible] ... 2 4 "
[illegible] ... 1 2 "
[illegible] ... 1 2 "
[illegible] ... 1 2 "
[illegible] ... 0 9 per box.
[illegible] ... 0 9 per bottle
[illegible] ... 0 9 per box.
[illegible] ... 0 9 per pack.
[illegible] ... 0 9 per bott.
[illegible] SONS.

[illegible]rice, are

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HASHIBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHARUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 6 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by applications personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on the daily credit rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to

3	months' notice of withdrawal at	3	per cent. per annum.
6	"	7	"
12	"	9	"

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and other Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities and receives the same for safe custody on the usual terms of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Pounds Sterling; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 195 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do. do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

2 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
2 H. P. Horizontal Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
16 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machine, self-acting, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, 20-inch Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 5 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistle.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. do.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 15 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Chasse, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 ½ Horse Power Steam Engines, suitable for such trade as Cotton Mills, Flour Mills, &c.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Stone Mill Irons, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 in. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
4 ft. do. do. do.
4 ft. do. do. do.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and in their opinion they are harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in accordance with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious, and effective.*

(From the New York Herald.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have retired their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Comdiate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Bullock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

And further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOGGS, Court of D eds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years; and that he has known their effect to have been universally good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven preparations, which will be found one suited to the treatment of all diseases incident to this country. Also a treatise on all the above diseases, and of all symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, entitled the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 50 cents, which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the system.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vent such inimitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston.* Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Poras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—FOR really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

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WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Neckleta Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail.—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.		Tucker's Wall Lamps.	
"	Reading do.	"	Bull's Eye Lanterns.
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TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	..... in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returna	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Tuddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

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TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large Invoice of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.		Neat's Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Sides & Cheek.		Bath Chops and Pigs	
and Sugar.			

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
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Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
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In 7 lbs. boxes, and 14lb. packets expected.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

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SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,	
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Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
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MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best description.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Cushion and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in the case.
Pool balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
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